CAHIERS DE KARNAK



14

CFEETK

Centre franco-égyptien d'étude des temples de Karnak
Cairo
2013

Centre franco-égyptien d'étude des temples de Karnak

MSA-USR 3172 du CNRS

Cahiers de

Karnak 14

2013

Presses du Conseil Suprême des Antiquités de l'Égypte

Sommaire

A Roman Bath at Karnak Temples. A Preliminary Report

Mansour Boraik (MSA – CFEETK)

Recent excavations conducted by Egypt's Ministry of State for Antiquities in front of Karnak temples are shedding light on Roman life in Luxor with the discovery of a large bath complex. The site is located less than 200 m north to the main entrance to the temple and approximately 20 m outside of its massive enclosure wall. Excavations began here in 2009 after a tourism development project conducted by Luxor City Council moved the inhabitants of the modern neighborhood of Naj al Hassana and dismantled their apartment blocks.

The project provided the MSA with an opportunity to understand the relationship between the temple and the Nile River, with emphasis on the ancient embankment. In 2008, excavations close to the entrance uncovered a Ptolemaic *tholos*-type bath.[1] As excavations extended northwards, the Roman *thermae* came to light. Excavations are ongoing and what follows is a preliminary report.

1. Site description

To date, the excavated remains of the *thermae* cover some 3000 sqm with many archaeological features, such as the bathing pools, being well preserved (**fig. 1**). Most superstructure walls stand less than a meter high but some of the fired brick walls of the substructure are three meters tall. Unfortunately, construction of the modern apartment buildings over the site caused major damage of the structure's western side. During their work, archaeologists faced a complicated mix of modern and ancient material. The *thermae* were remodeled and redecorated over what appears to be a long period of use, only adds to the challenge of understanding the history of the complex.

1 M. Boraik, "Ptolemaic Baths in front of the Temple of Karnak. A Brief Preliminary Report – November 2007," in M.-Fr. Boussac, Th. Fournet, B. Redon (eds.), *Le bain collectif en Égypte, origine évolution et actualités des pratiques, Actes du colloque Balnéorient, Alexandrie, 1-4 déc. 2006*, *ÉtUrb* 7, 2009, p. 73-86; in this volume, M. Boraik, S. el-Masekh, A.-M. Guimier-Sorbets, B. Redon, "Ptolemaic Baths in front of Karnak Temples. Recent Discoveries (2009-2010)".

Cahiers de Karnak 14, 2013, p. 33-46.

The rooms of the *thermae* are laid out in an axial sequence. Much of the complex, including its foundation, is built of fired brick. There is some variation in size: bricks used in the construction of the wall dividing the *frigidarium* and the *tepidarium* are 30 × 16 × 8.5 cm, whereas those in the *laconicum's* walls are 30 × 21 × 6 cm and those in the floor of Room A are 28.5 × 14.5 × 14 cm.

Key features of the Karnak *thermae*, moving east to west, include well-built drains, two *loutra* (cold water plunge pools), two *alvei* (hot plunge pools), five small *labra* (individual immersion basins), an extensive *hypocaustum*, and a *praefurnium*. The presence of two distinct *caldaria* suggests that the Karnak *thermae* had discreet sections for female and male bathers. This hypothesis is supported by a large number of glass bracelets and other feminine jewelry discovered in the drains on the complex's southern side. Further excavation will reveal the full plan of the *thermae* and test this hypothesis.

2. Vestibule

There are two entrances to the complex on its east side. The main entrance is distinguished by two door sockets, 1.7 m apart, carved into the limestone pavement. These double doors opened into the vestibule comprised of an open atrium and portico (**fig. 2**). Six limestone column bases define the portico. On four bases a single limestone drum, 56 cm in diameter, remains *in situ*. Traces of plaster suggest that the first column was painted black while the middle columns were red. The vestibule's white limestone and sandstone pavers, irregular in size but approximately 112 × 86 × 14 cm, rest on a foundation of fired bricks.

3. Apodyterium

On either side of the vestibule is a small room. Both rooms have three walls with a single column defining the western side. Both brick columns are 67 cm in diameter, are built upon a base comprised of three courses of brick, and retain red painted plaster. **Room 1**, on the vestibule's south side, has had its walls robbed out leaving a telltale lacuna that marks the original plan on the subfloor. The room measures 6.15 m north–south by 5.40 m east–west. In the center, a patch of plaster on the fired brick floor remains as evidence of the floor's surfacing. On room's east side is a 44 cm tall bench built of brick and plastered. Although one might expect an *apodyterium*, or changing room, to be located adjacent to the vestibule, the size of this room seems insufficient to serve this purpose for the large bathing facility. Instead, the room may have been an *exedra* for socializing.

On the north side of the vestibule, **Room 2** is distinguished by a deep well, constructed of brick. Being 1.76 m in diameter and still standing 78 cm above floor level, the well dominates the room's southwest corner. An outlet for the water is not discernable. A small drain and a narrow plastered channel near the well and along the south wall suggest that this room may have been a latrine. All walls show evidence of plaster. In fact, plaster on the north wall reveals three phases of remodelling. Originally, the room was plastered and painted red. Subsequently, it was plastered white, and in the third phase a short bench, 26 cm high, was added to the north wall and the east wall was thickened by 60 cm.

On either side of the main entrance is a 1.6 m-wide corridor that leads to secondary entrances to the complex. The secondary entrance on the north appears to lead to a series of rooms; but this area has yet to be excavated. At the end of the south passage, adjacent to **Room 1**, is **Room 12**. This room is 5.5 m east–west by 4.15 m north–south. It may have been accessed from the corridor at the front of the complex but was certainly accessed from the corridor on the room's west side. Its function is as yet unknown.



Fig. 1. General view of the Roman bath © O. Murray.



Fig. 2. The vestibule, view from the West © O. Murray.



Fig. 3. The *frigidarium* © O. Murray.

4. Frigidarium

Beyond the vestibule is a spacious area measuring 12.10 m north–south by 7.20 m east–west that served as the *frigidarium* (**fig. 3**) and, perhaps, the *apodyterium*. There is no evidence that this space was divided. Its west side is delineated by a wall decorated with three pilasters. The pilasters were added during an architectural renovation when a central doorway in this same wall was blocked. The decorative scheme in the final phase is preserved to 70 cm above the floor and consists of an upper band of solid red, a thin horizontal line of black and a lower band, 28 cm wide, of red splotches on a white background.

At each end of the *frigidarium* is a *loutron*, or cold plunge pool. Basin A, on the south side, measures 6.5 m east–west by 5.0 m north–south, and is 1.17 m deep. Access to the pool is provided by a single step. Its *pluteus*, the 38 cm high parapet at the front of pool, was capped with limestone as evident by one *in situ* slab and markings in the robbed-out mortar. The white limestone top would have contrasted nicely with the blue painted plaster on the facing of the *pluteus*. The ledge around the pool's interior shows three phases, with the decorative scheme changing from red in the first two phases to black in the final phase. Black vertical lines on the west wall above the basin suggest that the decorative scheme imitated marble paneling. The ledge is interrupted at the rear by a 1.70 m wide (east–west) fountain. In the *thermae's* first phase, this feature had a plastered niche that was subsequently filled in with bricks. Remains of the water pipe that filled the pool in its second phase are preserved on the extant top surface. The base of the pipe is 1.53 m above the pool's *opus signinum* floor. The pipe connected with a 12 cm-wide water channel that was installed through the length of a 47 cm-thick secondary south wall that was built immediately adjacent to the original south wall. A second water channel (16 cm wide by 12 cm high) appears at a lower level in a cross-section of this wall but was blocked.

The basin's drain, located in the South East corner, and conducted wastewater directly into the *thermae's* main drain through a 20×22 cm square opening. In the northwest corner, three steps descend into the *loutron*.

The *loutron* located on the opposite side of the *frigidarium*, Basin B, is similarly constructed but lacks the central fountain. Its water supply may have been located in its damaged northeast section. The basin measures 2.65 m north–south by 4.30 m east–west, and is 1.25 m deep. The eastern pilaster bears traces of red and black painted decoration and blue paint is evident on nearby walls. Red and black bands decorate the southwest corner. Its *opus signinum* pavement is notable for a semi-circular area around the drain that is composed of bits of ceramic rather than white pebbles.

5. Tepidarium A

Two doorways from the *frigidarium* lead into the *tepidarium* (**fig. 4**). These entrances have thick door jambs off the *frigidarium*, presumably to restrict the flow of cold air into the *tepidarium*. The room's west wall, shared with the caldarium, is also thick, perhaps to moderate the temperature in the room. The room's east wall has a 17 (W)×14 (H) drain cut through to the *frigidarium*. Since *tepidaria* normally would not have water associated with them, the need for a drain at this location is perplexing. Like the *vestibulum* and *frigidarium*, the *tepidarium* was paved with limestone slabs.

At the south end of the *tepidarium* is a room paved with irregular limestone fragments. The bricks used in the room's wall construction are mortared together with lime powder mixed with black ash, a combination that produces a very hard mortar. Remains of *opus signinum* revetment on the wall suggest that the room's purpose involved water, at least in its first phase. A door in the room's west wall provides access to the *caldarium's* hot plunge pool, Basin J. This access remained open after the room was renovated. The remodeling is evidenced by a brick set on top of the *opus signinum* revetment of the *pluteus*.

Another addition is a pipe set vertically in the secondary south wall. The pipe may not be associated with the room's function because a direct connection between the two is not preserved. Rather, it may have served as a drainage pipe from the roof. With a diameter of 10 cm it had the capability to handle a large volume of water. Its vertical section is preserved 55 cm above floor level. At its base, the pipe is set at an angle in the wall. Its source and destination remain unknown.

6. Caldarium A

Caldarium A (**fig. 5**) was well watered with an *alveus*, or hot plunge pool, and two small *labra*, or individual immersion basins. Basin J, the *alveus* located at the south end of the room, measures 4.82 m north-south by 4.38 m east-west. It is 1.28 m deep and is accessed by two steps. Hot water flowed into the basin from a spout set 1.25 m above the floor. The spout is, in fact, a terracotta pipe set into the south wall on an angle. The pool's drain is located directly below. The walls of apse still bear red and ochre paint and black vertical lines to create the illusion of paneled revetments.

As mentioned above, this pool could also be accessed from the southernmost room of the *tepidarium*. There is, however, no step here to aid access into the pool so the purpose of this approach is uncertain. South of this door and molded into the basin's wall is a curved 'seat'. This curved recess might allow a single bather to lounge in the water but, in such a position, the bather would not be immersed.

In addition to the communal *alveus*, the *caldarium* is outfitted with two individual immersion basins. This type of basin is common in Ptolemaic bathes and from the second century B.C. can be accompanied by hypocaust heating systems.[2] Similar to Ptolemaic complexes, the two basins are grouped together in the *caldarium's* southwest corner. Basin I is created from one thickness of bricks that are plastered inside and out. It is 1.65 m in length and 0.86 m in width. Its original depth is not preserved. Directly below the basin and below floor level is a brick lined opening that measures 12 (W) × 16.5 (H) cm that may have served drainage or heating purposes. Basin H measures 1.58 × 1.30 m. At floor level, a 7.5 (W) × 16.5 (H) cm drain exits the basin. There are traces of red paint in both basins and on the plastered channels between and on each side of the basins. Given the close proximity of the furnace, these basins would have provided bathers with a very hot bath. Both basins are a later addition as they were built over the *caldarium's* original *opus signinum* floor.

7. Laconicum

An apsidal *laconicum*, or dry sauna, is located directly over the furnace (**fig. 6**). There appears to be a fire chamber beneath the *laconicum*. Within the apse, an 80 cm tall limestone pedestal found in the room is restored on a base that the *thermae's* architects created from a re-used papyriform column shaft. The pedestal likely supported a *labrum*. The *laconicum* is also outfitted with an individual immersion basin. Basin G measures 1.63 × 0.75 m and bears traces of red plaster on its interior. Its drain appears to exit directly onto the *laconicum's* floor. One of the *laconicum's* walls preserves traces of red and black painted decoration, and a portion of the arched roof is preserved in the room's destruction debris. The roof was constructed of narrow *tegulae*, measuring 32 × 24 × 5.5–6 cm, mortared together. Also preserved in the northeast corner are fragments of the limestone slabs that paved the room.

2 M. Trümper, "Complex Public Bath Buildings of the Hellenistic Period. A Case Study in Regional Differences", in *Le bain collectif en Égypte*, p. 145.

8. Caldarium B

One can imagine that the water provided in the *alveus* of this *caldarium* was much hotter than that in Caldarium A because of its location directly beside the furnace. Judging from watermarks on basin's south side and cuts in the plaster, the water flowed in a 40 cm wide stream from what would be a low exit from the *testudo*, or water boiler. The pool's interior dimensions are 2.68 m north-south by 2.54 m east-west. A parapet to guard entry to the basin is not evident. Three 30 cm tall steps descend to its depth of 1.16 m. The drain is located in the northeast corner but it has yet to be determined where the wastewater flowed. Remains of a fresh water channel run along the extant tops of the pool's west and north walls.

An individual immersion basin, Basin E, is built on the *caldarium's* southwest corner. It is slightly larger than the others, measuring 2.0×0.97 m. Its interior revetment is 6-8 cm thick and is painted with red, yellow and black. Affixed to the front of the basin is a *pulvinus*, or seat. The basin's drain is cut through the *pulvinus* so that the basin would drain onto the *caldarium's* floor.

A large portion of a *voussoir* lies amid the destruction in the center of the room. Presumably, it fell directly from above, from an east-west wall that defined the room. The *voussoir* is constructed of *tegulae* measuring 30×24×5.5 cm that are affixed with sufficient mortar to create the necessary wedges to form the arch. The *tegulae* approximate the Roman *pedalis*, which is typically 28 cm square and 4.5 cm thick. *Most are marked with four finger-impressed semicircles.* Smooth white plaster of the room's ceiling is preserved on the exterior surface of the *voussoir.*

9. Tepidarium B

The area directly east of Caldarium B is not fully excavated but some interesting features have emerged. A room measuring approximately two meters square is lined with *opus signinum*. It has a door on the south side. It seems to share similarities with the small room located on the south side of Tepidarium A and may have served the same purpose.

10. Praefurnium

At the west end of the complex, the *praefurnium*, or boiler room, survives in a good state of preservation (**fig. 7**). In the *thermae's* first phase it was comprised of three chambers. The central chamber is located directly beneath the apse of the *laconicum*. Its interior has yet to be excavated but the arched entry is 1.40 m in height and 1.60 m in width.

On either side of the *laconicum* is a furnace (**fig. 8**). In both cases, the furnace is fronted by an arched chamber, for which the brick springers remain *in situ*. The chamber is 2.40 m wide. From the chamber, a 40 cm wide stoking tunnel leads to the fire chamber. Each fire chamber is well preserved, but evidence of the *testudo*, or water boiler that presumably was supported on the thick walls, is lacking. The brickwork of the southern furnace is plastered with mud that has been blackened with the heat and smoke. From the deep, ash-filled fire chamber, which is 97 cm in diameter, three arched passages lead to the *hypocaustum*. These passages are 35-43 cm wide and 95-107 cm tall. Above them are preserved angled flues, measuring 30 cm wide and 33 cm deep, that acted as chimneys and conducted heat into a nearby vertical flues constructed as part of the *laconicum's* north and south wall. Many of the bricks that formed the sides of the flues have been fired black by the intense heat of the furnace.

In the second phase, only the central chamber under the *laconicum* continued to function. On either side, access to the furnace was blocked with an immense amount of fill upon which was built a short north-south wall. To the central furnace, a large vaulted room was added on the western side. The room measures 3.15 m north–south by 5.53 m east–west and its brick vault is very well preserved 3 m above floor level. The floor is constructed with bricks and covered with plaster. This room is clear of ash or any evidence of burning and was probably used for storing firewood and managing the heating operations. A thick layer of ash is evident in the stratigraphy of the western baulk outside the *praefurnium*. Presumably, refuse from the furnace was heaped here by the *fornacatores*.

On the north side of the site a substantial fired brick feature is preserved. Future excavations will determine if this is another *praefurnium* and its relationship to the complex.

11. Hypocaustum

The heating system for Karnak's *thermae* extends from the *praefurnium* under the *caldaria* and *laconicum* and under the *tepidaria*. The *pilae* (**fig. 9**) are built of multiple courses of two bricks, each 30 × 15 × 8 cm, to create square columns. Further excavation is required to determine the full height of the arched *hypocaustum*, however several springers are preserved. The *suspensura*, or flooring that was suspended above the arch substructure, is comprised of a 6 cm thick layer of red bricks, topped with a 10 cm thick layer of lime and ash mortar upon which 4 cm thick limestone slabs were set.

Interestingly, a few round tiles are found re-used in different contexts at the site. These tiles are 17 and 20 cm in diameter and are 10 cm thick. Usually stacked to create *pilae*, their presence suggests that an older hypocaust system may have existed somewhere at the site.

Box flue tiles are absent at the Karnak *thermae*. Instead, flues are built as part of the wall design. One chimney flue was found in the destruction of Caldarium B. Its widest diameter is 13 cm and originally it was more than 30 cm long.

12. The latrine

To the north side of the complex we found the latrines. They follow the patterns which was used in public buildings (**fig. 10**) throughout the Roman empire and which is well understood from excavations elsewhere, such as for example in Ephesus, Turkey. Unlike modern public toilets, there facilities clearly offered no privacy and were regarded as communal spaces.

The latrine at Karnak complex has shallow channel for fresh water and the deep sewer under the toilets themselves are very well preserved, but no traces for stone seats has been found. May be they have been made of wood and there for have not survived.

13. The water supply

To the north west of the bath evidence has been found for the complex hydraulic system for the complex. Unsurprisingly it is clear that this was subject to development and alteration during the hundred years that the facility was in operation. We found a deep cylindrical well made of fired bricks: it was the first water tank used for this *thermae* and latter was abundant. We found it full of ash which came from the cleaning of the furnaces adjacent to it. To the east of this tank, another deep rectangular tank was found and has a vaulted ceiling cistern connecting with it. It is thought that this latter housed a huge water wheel or *saqqia* (**fig. 11**) used to raise the water to the water tower from which it could be distributed as required throughout the baths. Evidence has been

found for the pottery jars that were attached around the circumferences of the wheel to hold the water. The distany of the Greco-Roman occupation in front of Karnak temples added to our knowledge of the history of Karnak during the 1st millennium AD.

14. Wastewater system

The architects of the Karnak *thermae* devised a robust drainage system that carried wastewater from basins on the south side of the complex to an unknown location west of the complex. The system's main feature is a deep east–west drain that was constructed beneath a service corridor along the south side of the complex. Several subsidiary drains intersect the main conduit on its north and south sides. The entire system is constructed of unplastered red brick.

Although the main drain (**fig. 12**) appears to have been built during the *thermae's* first phase, the construction of its arches varies. Adjacent to the *frigidarium*, the arch is created from two bricks set on an angle. To the west, adjacent to the *tepidarium*, the arch is created from two solid *voussoir* bricks, called *cuneati* in Latin. Their wedge shape is 48 cm in length on the long side and 33 cm in length on the short side. Their ends are 13 cm wide and their thickness is 6 cm. At this location, the main drain is 58 m wide and 1.10 m tall. In other areas, such as south of Caldarium A, the drain's apse is built of four bricks raising from the springer.

In front of the *frigidarium's* Basin A is a well-preserved drain cover. Made of sandstone, it measures 69×51×8 cm and has three 5 cm diameter holes drilled through it. It protects the entrance to a drain that begins here, extends to the east for approximately 5 m where it turns south and extends 7 m to connect with the main east-west drain. This secondary drain is vaulted to a height of 60 cm and is 52 cm wide. At its junction with the main drain, a large (87×82×22 cm) sandstone block covered a manhole access to the system. At this point, this is the main drain's eastern terminus, the conduit measures 1.14 m in height and 45 cm wide.

Further west, a 3.10 m long subsidiary drain conducted wastewater from two outlets in the east wall of small room of the *tepidarium* and an outlet from the *caldarium's* Basin J connects directly to the main drain. Two subsidiary drains also enter the main drain on its south side in the area of Basin A. Their origin has yet to be determined but at some point after their construction their entry into the main east-west drain is blocked.

Subsequent to this blocking, the main drain itself goes out of use. This disuse occurs when the south wall is thickened in a major renovation of the *thermae*. This later wall is built upon rubble fill that blocks the drain. The basins, however, remained in use as evidenced by the freshwater supply conduits that are built into the new wall. Future excavation will seek to answer the question of how wastewater was evacuated from the basins and pool on the west side after the east-west drain was blocked and how wastewater was removed from the *thermae* in its second phase.

15. Artifacts

A lot of artifacts are found during the excavation, as we found Amphoras dating to 3rd A.D (**fig. 13**). Coins dates to Byzantine, glass bracelets, reused blocks from the reign of Akhnaton. But the most important find is a complete red granite stela of the vizir of Thutmosis III, User Amun.[3]

3 M. Boraik, "A granite false-door of User Amun", *Memnonia* Cahier supplémentaire 2, 2010, p. 181-191.

16. Dating

The Roman bath complex is built partially over a late Ptolemaic building, the mud-brick walls and ovens of which are visible on the north side of the bath.

17. Ongoing research plan

Much of our existing knowledge of the Roman period in Luxor is centered upon the army's encampment in and around Luxor temple, three kilometers to the south. The new discovery of a large bath complex dating to IIIrd century A.D. reveals the continued importance of Karnak temple in the Roman period.

In the Ptolemaic period, a city was located very near the walls of the Karnak's enclosure and was divided into two districts. The northern quarter, called the "House of the Cow" lay to the north of Amun's enclosure and west of Montu's precinct. The southern quarter was located on the south side of Amun's enclosure. Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities has uncovered new evidence of Ptolemaic occupation in front of the embankment, northwest of the main pylon and in the area where the Ptolemaic bath was found. It is known that the main residential area of Greco-Roman Thebes was located at present-day Karnak and that the settlement was called Diospolis Magna, or the "Great City of Zeus". Since the temple was dedicated to the god Amun, who became identified with Zeus, the name is fitting. The Roman city was divided into six districts.

Research will continue next season to reveal the settlement adjacent to the bath complex and also to find the different phases of its use.



Fig. 4. The *tepidarium* © O. Murray.



Fig. 5. The *caldarium* © O. Murray.



Fig. 6. The *laconicum* © Cnrs-Cfeetk/L. Moulié.



Fig. 7. The *praefurnium* © O. Murray.



Fig. 8. The central furnace © Cnrs-Cfeetk/L. Moulié.



Fig. 9. The *pilae* of the *hypocaustum* © Cnrs-Cfeetk/L. Moulié.



Fig. 10. The latrine © O. Murray.



Fig. 11. The eastern *saqqia* © O. Murray.



Fig. 12. The main drain of the wastewater system © O. Murray.



Fig. 13. Pottery from the Roman Bath © O. Murray.

ENGLISH SUMMARIES

Michel Azim, Agnès Cabrol †, Aude Dobrakowski, Luc Gabolde

“Les mystères d’un sphinx”, p. 1-11.

Publication of two photographs (calotypes) of Fr. de Campigneulles taken in the central part of Karnak, and purchased by the Musée d’Histoire Naturelle of Lille (France). One of them shows a mysterious sphinx, now lost. Study of the latter leads to the hypothesis that it may be a representation of Amun.

Mansour Boraik

“The Sphinx Avenue Excavations. Second Report”, p. 13-32.

The excavations along the ancient road were divided into several sectors including the rams before the gate of Euergetes; these excavations have brought to light significant information concerning the history of east Luxor. This sacred road, built by Nectanebo I, was probably used for the procession from Karnak to Luxor temple during the Opet festival, and was in use until the end of the Roman period. During the Ptolemaic period, many restorations and constructions in both Karnak and Luxor were achieved via the use of this sacred road. Such continuation of work opened up opportunities for economic and cultural development in the city for years to come.

Mansour Boraik

“A Roman Bath at Karnak Temples. A Preliminary Report”, p. 33-46.

Recent excavation in front of Karnak temple sheds light on Roman life in Luxor through the discovery of a large bath complex. The excavated remains of this *thermae* cover some 300 m² and include many archaeological features, such as the well-preserved bathing pools. Most of the walls of the superstructure now stand less than a metre high, but some of the fired brick walls of the substructure are 3 metres tall. The *thermae* were remoulded and redecorated over what appears to be a long period of use, adding to the challenge inherent in understanding the history of the complex. The rooms of the *thermae* are laid out axial sequence. Much of the complex, including its foundation, was built of fired brick. Key features of the Karnak *thermae*, moving east to west,

include well-built drains, leading to *loutra* (water plunge pools), an extensive *hipocaustum*, and a *praefurnium*. The presence of two distinct *caldaria* suggests that the Karnak *thermae* had discreet sections for female and male bathers. This hypothesis is supported by the large number of glass bracelets and other feminine jewelry discovered in the drains on the southern side of the complex. Further excavations will reveal the full plan of the *thermae* and test this hypothesis.

Mansour Boraik, Salah el-Masekh, Anne-Marie Guimier-Sorbets, Bérangère Redon

"Ptolemaic Baths in front of Karnak Temples. Recent Discoveries (Season 2009-2010)", p. 47-77.

The article presents new results from the excavations of the Karnak baths during the 2009-2010 seasons. The building was uncovered in 2006 by the SCA during rescue excavations, and a preliminary report was published in 2009. Since then, excavations have continued and led to the discovery of the baths' heating system. In the first part of the article, this structure is described and interpreted in light of recently uncovered comparanda in Egypt, particularly at Taposiris Magna. We show the ingeniousness of the heating devices in such Graeco-Egyptian baths by presenting one of the most ancient and well-preserved systems found in Egypt.

In the second part, the study focuses on the decoration of the baths, in particular on the mosaic floors and wall paintings. After a careful description of the whole decorative programme, which is identified with the "structural style", we examine the technical aspects of their construction. Finally, we show that their luxury evokes Greek and Macedonian examples, such as the palace of Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.

Mansour Boraik, Mohamed Naguib

"Ceramic Material from the Ptolemaic Baths Excavations in front of Karnak Temples", p. 79-191.

In 2007 the Ministry of State for Antiquities started excavations to the north-west of the first pylon of Karnak temple, within the framework of the refurbishment programme of the sector located between the temple of Karnak and the Nile. The material presented here represents five different historical periods: Late period, Ptolemaic period, Roman period, and Islamic and Ottoman periods. The ceramic material is composed of different fabrics (clays), local and imported, and it was used for diverse purposes: storage, transportation, cooking, tableware, lighting etc. Study of this pottery corpus makes a vital contribution toward dating the site and also helps to model daily life in an area that was very active during the Graeco-Roman period.

Peter Brand, Jean Revez, Janusz Karkowski, Emmanuel Laroze, Cédric Gobeil

"Karnak Hypostyle Hall Project, Report on the 2011 Field Season for the University of Memphis & the Université du Québec à Montréal", p. 193-229.

During a six week field season in May and June of 2011, the Karnak Hypostyle Hall Project began to record inscriptions on the columns and abacus blocks of the building. This consisted of detailed collation of earlier records of the abacus blocks made by Ricardo Caminos in the 1950s and systematic photography of all the abaci facets *in situ* and of those now lying in the block yards. Many of the abaci have palimpsest inscriptions of erased Sety I or early Ramesses II inscriptions replaced by later Ramesses II reliefs. Orthogonal images of a representative sample of abaci facets were made in the block yards and from our scaffolding. Theodolite measurements of abaci facets and wall reliefs were also taken and a successful experiment was made to make a conventional photograph into an orthogonal one using the software program *Redresseur*. Collation of early

sketches of the column scenes by Harold Nelson yielded a wealth of new epigraphic data, including palimpsest inscriptions on some of the columns. Study of the abaci and column scenes also gave us new insights into the orientation of decoration, chronology of the relief decoration and post-pharaonic iconoclasm. Work also continued to produce "unrolled" and orthogonal images of the columns based on photogrammetric data obtained in 2007 and 2008. We also continued our earlier work to record inscribed blocks that have fallen from the upper levels of the walls that now lie in the northern and southern block yards.

Jean-François Carlotti, Philippe Martinez

"Nouvelles observations architecturales et épigraphiques sur la grande salle hypostyle du temple d'Amon-Rê à Karnak", p. 231-277.

This study attempts to bring a new perspective to the history of the great hypostyle hall in Karnak. Different clues, architectural as well as epigraphic, either new or previously unconsidered, show that the monument as we know it is the result of modifications and alterations spanning many decades and different reigns, beginning with a primary project launched by Amenhotep III. If a projected high colonnade, similar to the one built at Luxor Temple, was never finished, the space thus delineated seems then to have been occupied by a peristyle court surrounded by pillars of *talatats* mainly bearing the name of queen Nefertiti. Tutankhamun, (perhaps Aÿ) and Horemhab then dismantled this structure and reused its foundations to support a new peristyle adorned with columns. It is only during the reigns of the first Ramessid kings that it was transformed again into a fully covered hypostyle hall; this should be understood as atruely Ramessid invention. Although this presents a coherent account of architectural development, a number of important historical questions remain open, especially when the numerous traces of erasure and deliberate damage are taken into account; these situate parts of the structure in the whirlwind of Amarna desecrations. Although this article offers a workable hypothesis that tries to integrate all the available evidence, a central aim is to reopen debate concerning the history of the monument to which other scholars will contribute.

Silvana Cincotti

"Les fouilles dans le Musée": la collection égyptienne de Turin et le Fonds Rifaud", p. 279-285.

This article treats statues held in the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Turin that were discovered in Egypt by Jean Jacques Rifaud on behalf of the French consul Bernardino Drovetti. Research undertaken in Geneva on the unpublished manuscripts of Rifaud, as part of a PhD on the statues in the Turin museum, has permitted, as a first step, important information regarding the location of the standing statues of the goddess Sekhmet to be brought to light; in his report on the excavation, Rifaud says that he found the standing statues in the temple of Ptah, located north of the sacred precinct of the temple of Amun-Re at Karnak.

Romain David

"La céramique d'un habitat du Ve siècle à Karnak", p. 287-297.

This article focuses on ceramics coming out of a securely dated Vth century layer from a small dwelling within the enclosure of the Ptah Temple at Karnak. An indicative typology provides information on the main production activities in such contexts.

Catherine Defernez

"Remarques à propos de quelques vases Bès découverts à Karnak", p. 297-331.

This paper puts forward a few examples of well-preserved Bes-pots that were recently uncovered at Karnak in the upper levels of the debris of the Treasury of Shabaka. Dated to the Ptolemaic period (possibly to its first half), these pieces offer new evidence for this specific class of pottery. Otherwise rarely attested, these Bes vessels, which were manufactured in Nile clay, are not clearly recognizable because of their schematic decoration. This consists of, for example, the marking of eyes by fingerprints and, in some cases, a nose seems to be created by a slight pinching of the outer wall.

Most of the occurrences of this vessel-type identified at Karnak are presented here; these were found in several areas of the Amun-Re temple, as well as North and South Karnak. Some similar vessels were also recently recorded in the Mut Temple. Some closed shapes found at other sites in the Theban area are also included, as well as those discovered in several areas outside Thebes, particularly in the Delta; for example, reports which mention such vessels from several sites in the eastern part of the country are assessed.

Despite the small number of pieces, these Bes-pots are significant, and their analysis shows a major development in this class of pottery. They also provide new data for the classification established in a previous study, which was based on findings from the Persian site of Tell el-Herr.

Didier Devauchelle, Ghislaine Widmer

"Un *hiereus* en écriture démotique à Karnak", p. 333-336.

Publication of a fragmentary sandstone block discovered in 2010 in the excavated material lying over the Ptolemaic baths in front of Karnak temple. The inscription, which could be a dedication, includes mention of the Greek title *hiereus* transcribed into Demotic for which very few examples are otherwise attested, thus providing new evidence for the cultural mixing in this area at the beginning of the Roman Period.

Amr Gaber

"Aspects of the Deification of King Sety I", p. 337-382.

This article investigates a corpus of documents which reflect the different strategies deployed in the deification of Sety I in the Nineteenth Dynasty. Analysis of these different documents, both epigraphic and iconographic, elucidates features of his deification, not only during his lifetime but also his posthumous deification by his son Ramesses II. These documents mainly come from the temples of Seti I at Abydos and Qurna, and the great hypostyle hall at Karnak. A comparative analysis of these documents with those of other deified kings is presented. A group of documents which present the veneration of Sety I are also discussed.

Luc Gabolde

"Remarques sur le chemisage des obélisques de la Ouadjyt et sa datation", p. 383-399.

It has been recently and often proposed that the enveloping masonry which surrounds the obelisks of Hatshepsut in the *Wadjyt* hall, hiding their lower parts, should be dated to her reign, having been erected for religious or architectural reasons. However, close reexamination of these arguments shows that they do not have a convincing basis. The previous attribution of this enveloping masonry to the reign of Thutmosis III remains the most likely thesis; it is also the most convincing in respect to the texts dealing with the building activity in this area, and should be definitely preferred.

Jérémy Hourdin

“À propos de la chapelle d’Osiris-Padedankh de Chapenoupet II. Un apport à sa reconstitution épigraphique et architecturale”, p. 401-423.

Publication of new archaeological material found recently on the avenue of Sphinxes, between the temples of Karnak and Luxor. Some of the newly discovered blocks come from an already known Osirian chapel – the chapel of Osiris-Padedânkh (firstly published in *Karnak-Nord* IV in the 1950s) – and are elements of its doors and walls. Reconstructions of these features are presented, enhancing knowledge of the chapel. This monument was constructed under the pontificate of the god’s wife Shepenwepet II during Tanutamon’s obscure rule. Some other unidentified blocks are also published here to enable analysis and identification.

Charlie Labarta

“Une stèle de Ramsès II au magasin Cheikh Labib à Karnak”, p. 425-436.

This article publishes a fragmentary pink granite stele of Ramesses II, which had been carved on the rear surface of an offering table of Mentuhotep II. It was found between the IIIrd and IVth pylon at Karnak and is currently held in the Sheikh Labib magazine. The inscription begins with mention of year 37 of Ramesses II, the date of his third jubilee; although a large part of the text is missing, the lower half preserves a speech of Amun, which contributes to the study of the royal eulogy during the XIXth dynasty.

Nadia Licitra

“La réfection de l’enceinte du temple d’Amon sous le règne de Ramsès III : une nouvelle stèle découverte à Karnak”, p. 437-445.

In April 2012, a new stela of Ramesses III was discovered on the site of the Treasury of Shabaka. Its text commemorates the reconstruction of the enclosure wall of the temple of Amun during his reign, giving new information about the location of the northern section of the wall at the beginning of the XXth dynasty.

David Lorand

“Une ‘Chapelle des Ancêtres’ à Karnak sous Sésostris I^{er}?”, p. 447-466.

Senwosret I undertook, during his 45-year reign, a nearly systematic re-building of the main divine temples of ancient Egypt. The cult place of Amun-Re in Karnak was not neglected. Among the various remains of the limestone temple and chapels, several statues dedicated by Senwosret I were excavated at the beginning of the 20th century. Three of them represent royal ancestors from the Old Kingdom and the Late First Intermediate Period. The statue Cairo CG 42004 of king Sahura and the statue of Prince Antef-Aa Cairo CG 42005 were found in Karnak, while a third one, representing king Niuserra, whose provenience is unknown (British Museum EA 870), probably also comes from the temple of Amun-Re. The dedication of former kings’ statues is part of a vivid royal interest in the past at the beginning of the 12th Dynasty in order to define the political ideology of the ruler. The three statues must have been kept in one or several room(s) of the Middle Kingdom temple of Amun-Re, probably in a structure anticipating the “Chapel of Ancestors” erected in the Akh-menu by Thutmose III.

Christophe Thiers

"*Membra disiecta ptolemaica* (II)", p. 467-491.

Publication of loose blocks belonging to monuments built at Karnak during the reigns of Ptolemy IV Philopator, Ptolemy VI Philometor and Ptolemy VIII Euergetes.

Christophe Thiers, Pierre Zignani

"Le domaine du temple de Ptah à Karnak. Premières données de terrain", p. 493-513.

During 2010-2012, excavations were conducted at the Temple of Ptah at Karnak. The work mainly focused in the southwestern part of the precinct, and inside the chapels and courtyard of the sanctuary. This preliminary report presents the traces of different developments in the environment of the temple during its long use, up to its secondary occupation after the end of the Pharaonic worship.

These preliminary investigations concern:

– the remains prior to construction of the sanctuary of Tuthmosis III (a gate of Senakhtenre Ahmose and massive mud-brick walls beneath the substructure of the temple);
– limestone bearing slabs which were reused as the floor of the chapels and the courtyard;
– limestone blocks of Tuthmosis III and Hatshepsut which were reused in the foundation of the temple;
– Ptolemaic and Kushite gates associated with mud-brick enclosure walls on the main axis and on another southernmost axis;
– the late Roman and secular occupation of the area.

Christophe Thiers, Pierre Zignani

معبد بتاح بالكرنك – المعطيات الأولية عن الموقع

بدأت أعمال الحفائر موسم ٢٠١٠ – ٢٠١٢ بمعبد بتاح بالكرنك وتم تركيز العمل بالمنطقة جنوب غرب الموقع ، وداخل المقاصير وكذلك فناء قدس الأقداس ، وهذا التقرير المبدئي يقدم بقايا تطورات مختلفة بالبيئة المحيطة بالمعبد خلال فترة استخدامه الطويلة وحتى فترة استغلاله الثانية بعد نهاية العبادة الفرعونية، والفحوص الأولي والدراسات الأولى كانت للبناية الأولية لمقصورة تحوتمس الثالث (بوابة سنخت ان رع أحمس وأسوار ضخمة من الطوب اللبن أسفل المباني السفلية للمعبد) البلوكات الحاملة من الحجر الجيري والتي تم إعادة استخدامها في أرضية المقاصير والفناء – بلوكات الحجر الجيري لتحو تمس الثالث وحتشبسوت والتي أعيد استخدامها في أساس المعبد بوابات العصرين الكوشي والبطلمي والمرتبطة بأسوار الحائط المحيط بالمعبد على المحور الأساسي والمحور الآخر الجنوبي – فترة الاستيطان بالمعبد على المحور الأساسي والمحور الآخر الجنوبي – فترة الاستيطان في العصر الروماني لهذه المنطقة.

Charlie Labarta

لوحة للملك رمسيس الثاني بمخزن الشيخ لبيب بالكرنك

ينشر المقال لجزء من حجر الجرانيت للوحة من عصر رمسيس الثاني والتي تم نقشها فوق سطح مائدة قرابين من عصر أمنحوتب الثاني ، وقد عثر عليها بين الصرحين الثالث والرابع بالكرنك ومحفوظة حالياً بمخازن الشيخ لبيب. وتبدأ النقوش بالعام **٣٧** من حكم رمسيس الثاني – تاريخ عيده اليوبيلي الثالث على الرغم من أن جزء كبير من النص مفقود – أما النصف الأسفل فيحمل كلام لآمون والتي تساهم في دراسة الشعائر الملكية خلال عصر الأسرة.

Nadia Licitra

إصلاح سور معبد أمون فى عهد الملك رمسيس الثالث: لوحة جديدة مكتشفة بالكرنك

تم الكشف في أبريل عام ٢٠١٢ عن لوحة من عصر رمسيس الثالث بموقع كنز شباكا، والنص باللوحة يؤرخ لإعادة بناء السور المحيط بمعبد آمون رع خلال عصره ويعطي معلومات جديدة عن موقع القطاع الشمالي لهذا السور في بداية الأسرة.

David Lorand

مقصورة الأجداد بالكرنك من عهد سنوسرت الأول

لقد بدأ سنوسرت الأول خلال حكمة والذى إستمر لأكثر من سنه فى إعادة بناء منظم لمعابد مصر القديمة ولم ينسى بالطبع المكان المقدس لأمون رع بالكرنك ومن بينه العديد من البقايا الحجرية المشيد من الحجر الجيرى مثل المعابد والمقاصيرأغيرذلك العديد من التماثيل والتى قدمها سنوسرت الأول والتى تم إكتشافها فى بدايه القرن العشرين. وثلاثة من هذه التماثيل تمثل أجداده ملوك الدولة القديمةومن أواخر عصر الأنتقال الأول. فقد تم إكتشاف تمثال الملك ساحورع والمحفوظ بالبحث المصرى CG42004 وتمثال الأمير أنتف عا» CG42005 بمعبد الكرنك بينما الثالث والذى يمثل الملك نيوسر رع والذى لم يُعرف مصدرة والمعروضة بالمتحف البريطانى أيضا إنه EA870 ربما أيضا إنه جاء من معبد أمون رع بالكرنك والواقع أن تقديس تماثيل الملوك السابقين كان جزء من إهتمام بالماضى فى بدايه الأسرة الثانية عشرة حتى يعطى طبيعة دينية على الحاكم السياسى وربما أن التماثيل الثلاثة كانوا محفوظين فى واحدة من حجرات معبد الدولة الوسطى لأمون رع – أو ربما فى المتحف المعروف بمقصورة الأجداد والتى شيدت فى معبد الأخ منو بواسطة تحتمس الثالث.

Christophe Thiers

***Membra disiecta ptolemaica* II**

هذة المقالة تنشر للبلوكات الواقعة والتى كانت جزء من أثار شيدت بالكرنك خلال عصور بطليموس الرابع(فليوباتير) وبطليموس السادس(فيلومتير) وبطليموس الثامن(يوريجيتس)

Didier Devauchelle, Ghislaine Widmer

hiereus **بالكتابة الديموطيقية بالكرنك**

تشير المقالة إلى قطعة من الحجر الرملى تم الكشف عنها فى حفائر الحمام البطلمى أمام الكرنك عام ٢٠١٠م- والقطعة عليها نقش والذى ربما يكون جزء من تقدمة تحمل لقب إغريقى مترجم إلى الديموطيقية والتى ليس لدينا منها الكثير من الأمثلة الأن وهى تمدنا بدليل جديد من المزج الثقافى لهذه المنطقة فى بدايه العصر الرومانى.

Amr Gaber

مظاهر تأليه الملك سيتي الأول

المقال يفحص أصل الوثائق التى تعكس الطرق المختلفة التى تم توظيفها لتقديس سيتى الأول من ملوك الدولة الحديثة الأسرة التاسعة عشرة. وتحليل تلك الوثائق المختلفة سواء مرسومة أو مصورة سوف توضح أن تقديس لم يكن فى حياته ولكنه بعد مماته وبواسطة إبنه رمسيس الثانى وقد جاءت هذه الوثائق أساسا من معبده فى أبيدوس والقرنة وصاله الأساطيربمعبد الكرنك - بالإضافة إلى ذلك فهناك تعليق عام يناقش هذه الوثائق وتعكس تقديس ستيى الأول.

Luc Gabolde

ملاحظات على كساء مسلات صالة واجيت وتأريخه

لقد اتضح حديثاً أن الأحجار المحيطة بمسلات حتشبسوت في صالة «الواجيت» وتخفي أجزائها السفلية ترجع لنفس عصر هذة الملكة وانه تم إقامتها لغرض معماري وديني ولكن بإعادة دراستها يتضح أن هذه الجدران ليس لها أساس وان الرأي السابق بأن هذةالأحجار المحيطة بقواعد المسلات من عصر تحوتمس الثالث هو الأقرب للصواب خاصة أنها تتطابق مع نصوص الإنشاء الخاصة بنفس عصر هذا الملك.

Jérémy Hourdin

مقصورة أوزير-با جد عنخ لشبنوبت الثانية ، إضافة لإعادة بناء النقوش والعمارة

هذا المقال يناقش بعض من الدلائل الأثرية تم إكتشافها بحفائر طريق أبو الهول بين معابد الكرنك والأقصر حيث جاءت بعض هذة القطع المنقوشة من مقصورة لأوزورس معروفه وهى مقصورة «أوزوريس بادى عنخ» والتى تم نشرها عام ١٩٥٠م بعض هذة البلوكات كانت أجزاء من أبواب لهذا الأثر وقد تم إعادة تركيب لهذه القطع بالمقالة تكمل معلوماتنا عن هذة المقصورة وقد تم إنشاء هذا الأثر خلال عصر الزوجه الإلهة «شبن إم أوبت» خلال عصر «تانت أمون»وأخيرا فهناك بعض البولكات تم نشرها لمزيد من المعرفه.

Silvana Cincotti

«الحفائر فى المتحف»: المجموعة المصرية بتورين ووثائق Rifaud

تعنى هذه المقالة بتماثيل موجودة بمتحف الأثار المصرية بتورين والتى كانت قد اكتشفت بمصر بواسطة Jean Jacques Rifaud لصالح القنصل الفرنسى Bernardino Drovetti الأبحاث التى أجريت بجنيف على المخطوطات الغير منشورة ل Rifaud كجزء من رسالة دكتوراه على تماثيل متحف تورين، قد أوضحت معلومات هامة بخصوص موقع التماثيل الواقفة لسخمت. فيقول Rifaud فى تقريره عن الحفائر أنه عثر لتماثيل الواقفة فى معبد بتاح الواقع شمال معبد أمون رع بالكرنك.

Romain David

فخار استيطان من القرن الخامس بالكرنك

هذة المقالة تشير الى الفخار الذى يرجع للقرن الخامس الميلادى فى الطبقة التى تعود لهذا العصر من منطقة سكانية داخل معبد بتاح بالكرنك. والتصنيف الأولى يضيف معلومات عن وجود نشاط صناعى فى هذة الطبقة بالموقع.

Catherine Defernez

ملاحظات بخصوص بعض أواني بس المكتشفة بالكرنك

تهدف المقالة إلى دراسة مجموعة من الأواني المحفوظة جيداً من أواني الإله بس والتي تم الكشف عنها في المستويات العليا بالرديم أعلى حجرة كنوز شباكا، وهي ترجع للعصر البطلمي (ربما النصف الأول)، وهذة القطع تقدم دليل جديد لهذا المستوى من الفخار ، ومن ناحية أخرى لم يعثر على الكثير منها، أواني بس هذة والتي صنعت من طين النيل من الصعب التعرف عليها بسبب أسلوب زخرفتها المبهم والتي تتكون كمثال من تحديد العيون بواسطة طبع الأصبع وفي بعض الأحيان الأنف كان ينفذ بواسطة خط من الحافة الخارجية، ومعظم ظهور هذا النوع من الأواني كان بالكرنك وبأماكن عديدة بمعبد آمون رع، وكذلك شمال وجنوب الكرنك، وقد عثر على بعض نماذج لهذه الأواني في معبد موت.

بعض الأشكال المغلقة عثر عليها في مواقع مختلفة في منطقة طيبة تشمل أيضاً نماذج مشابهة في أماكن أخرى خارج طيبة خاصة في الدلتا خاصة وإن هناك بعض التقارير تؤكد العثور على مثل هذة الأواني شرق البلاد ، وعلى الرغم من العدد القليل من القطع فإن أواني «بس» تعتبر فريدة ودراستها توضح تطور ضخم في هذا المستوى من الفخار، وتضيف معلومات جديدة في طريقة التصنيف السابقة والتي إعتمدت على بعض الأواني من العصر الفارسي فى تل الحيرة.

Mansour Boraik, Mohamed Naguib

الأواني الفخارية من حفائر الحمامات البطلمية أمام معابد الكرنك

بدأت وزارة الدولة لشئون الآثار الحفائر في عام ٢٠٠٧ م إلى الشمال الغربي من الصرح الأول لمعبد الكرنك في إطار مشروع تطوير المنطقة الواقعة بين معبد الكرنك ونهر النيل ، والمقالة تقدم هنا فخار من خمسة عصور تاريخية: العصر المتأخر والعصر اليوناني والعصر الروماني والعصور الإسلامية والعثمانية، وقد صنعت الأواني الفخارية من مواد «طينية» محلية ومستوردة، وقد استخدم الفخار لأغراض مختلفة مثل التخزين والنقل وأواني طبخ المائدة والإنارة وغيرها. إن دراسة الفخار هامة جداً في المساعدة في تاريخ الموقع وتساعد في دراسة الحياة اليومية في المنطقة والتي كانت نشطة خلال العصر اليوناني الروماني.

Peter Brand, Jean Revez, Janusz Karkowski, Emmanuel Laroze, Cédric Gobeil

مشروع صالة الأعمدة بالكرنك – تقرير عن موسم ٢٠١١ بجامعة Memphis وجامعة Quebec مونتريال

بدء مشروع دراسة صالة الأعمدة لموسم ٢٠١٠ والذى إستمر لمدة ستة أسابيع فى تسجيل النقوش على الأعمدة و الدعامات التى تعلوها والتى كان قد قام بها ريكاردو كامينوس فى ١٩٥٠م وكذلك التصوير العلمى لكل الدعامات الخاصة بالأعمدة سواء الموجود مكانها أو التى فى فناء الأحجار المنقوشة ومعظم دعامات الأعمدة عليها أثار نقوش ترجع لعصر ستيى الأول وبدايه عصر رمسيس الثانى تم محوها وإعادة نقشها فى عصر رمسيس الثانى. وقد تم إلتقاط بعض الصور العمودية للدعامات وكذلك النقوش على الأعمدة مع أخذ قياسات الثيودوليت للدعامات وكذلك نقوش الأعمدة وقد أمدت المشروع بمعلومات قيمة عن نقل النقوش بها فيها الغير واضحة على الأعمدة بمقارنتها بالرسومات والصور التى قام بها «هارولد نيلسون» وأعطت فكرة جديدة عن إتجاه الزخرفه وتاريخ نقشها وإستمرت الأعمال أيضا لتعطى أشكال عمودية لنقوش الأعمدة إعتمادا على الدراسة الفوتوجراميتيه التى تم إلتقاطها مواسم ٢٠٠٧/٢٠٠٨ كما إستمرت دراسة الأحجار المنقوشة والتى سقطت من المستويات العليا للجدران والموجودة حاليا شمال وجنوب صاله الأعمدة .

Jean-François Carlotti, Philipe Martinez

ملاحظات جديدة على العمارة والنقوش بصالة الأعمدة الكبرى بمعبد آمون رع بالكرنك

تهدف الدراسة إلى إعادة إلقاء الضوء على تاريخ صالة الأعمدة الكبرى بالكرنك، حيث توجد العديد من القرائن سواء معمارية أو رسومات حديثة أو غير مدروسة تبين أن هذا الأثر هو فى الحقيقة نتاج العديد من التعديلات والتغييرات والتى حدثت على مر عقود طويلة وعصور مختلفة، وبدأ المشروع الأول لأمنحوتب الثالث حيث صاله صف الأعمدة المرتفعة مثل تلك الموجودة فى معبد الأقصر – وتم تخطيط المعبد مرةأخرى والذى على مايبدو تم بتشييد فناء له رواق أعمدة محاط بأعمدة من أحجار الثلاثات والتى تحمل بصفة أساسية أسم الملكة نفرتيتى تم جاء عصر توت عنخ آمون رع وحورمحب والذين أزالوا هذا المبنى واستخدموا أحجاره فى الأساسات التى تدعم رواق الأعمدة ثم جاء بداية عصر الرعامسة حيث تغيرت تماما وأصبحت مليئة بالاساطير والتى تبين أنها تكمل أسلوب عصر الرعامسة المعمارى وهكذا فقد شهد هذا التطور المعمارى لهذا الأثر العديد من المراحل على مر العصور وتظل كثير من الأسئلة خادعة تاريخيا حيث أن العديد من بقايا أثار تهشم النقوش لابد من دراستها حيث تم تطهير المبنى من عاصفه تدنيس عصر العمارنه وستصبح نظرية كهذة المجال أمام العلماء لكثير من الجدل للتحقيق منه.

Mansour Boraik

الحمام الرومانى أمام معابد الكرنك تقرير مبدئى

تم إضافة نجع الحساسنة إلى مشروع تطوير ساحة الكرنك بعد تعويض الأهالى عن الأرض التى كانوا يقيمون عليها وبإجراء الحفائر فى هذه المنطقة تم الكشف عن حمام رومانى كبيريشغل مساحة أكثر من ثلاثمائة متر مربعاً والحمام الرومانى المكتشف مازال يحتفظ بجميع عناصره المعمارية كاملة وهو مشيد من الطوب الأحمراً ويتميز بتخطيطه المعقد والذى يعكس الفترة الطويله التى أستخدم فيها الحمام

ويمتد محور الحمام شرق غرباً ويتميز بمدخله الذى يؤدى إلى صالة ذات أعمدة وتنقسم إلى عدة أقسام على جانبيها حجرات إنتظار والحمام به أحواض للإستحمام بالمياه الباردة وأخرى بالمياة الساخنة إلى جانب قسم لحمام البخار كما عثر على حجرات للتسخين لها تصميمها المميز إلى جانب نظام صرف صحى شيد باسلوب هندسى فريد وقد تم الكشف عن العديد من القطع الأثريه منها أساور زجاجيه وخواتم وأقراط نسائيه توضح أن الحمام كان يستخدم للرجال والنساء كما عثر على العديد من الأوانى الفخارية المختلفة الأشكال والاحجام والتى توضح طول الفترة الزمنية التى أستخدم فيها هذا الحمام

والمقالة هى تقرير مبدئى عما تم الكشف عنه حيث أن الحفائر مازالت مستمرة والتى ستوضح التخطيط المعمارى الكامل لهذا الحمام الفريد والذى يعكس الحياة الإجتماعية خلال العصر الرومانى فى المنطقة الغربية لمعابد الكرنك والتى كانت تشكل أهم مركز دينى سواء للمصريين أو الرومان فى ذلك العصر

Mansour Boraik, Salah el-Masekh, Anne-Marie Guimier-Sorbets, Bérangère Redon

الحمامات البطلمية أمام معابد الكرنك – الاكتشافات الحديثة موسم (٢٠٠٩ – ٢٠١٠)

يهدف المقال إلى تقديم النتائج الحديثة لحفائر الحمامات البطلمية بالكرنك خلال مواسم ٢٠٠٩ – ٢٠١٠ م. لقد تم اكتشاف المبنى في عام ٢٠٠٦ م بمعرفة المجلس الأعلى للآثار خلال حفائر إنقاذ (SCA) وتم نشر تقرير مبدئي عن العمل عام ٢٠٠٩ م ومنذ ذلك الوقت استمرت الحفائر وأسفرت عن أكتشاف نظام التسخين للحمام ، ففي الجزء الأول من المقال سيتم وصف المبنى وتفسيره في ضوء الأكتشافات المماثلة في مصر خاصة في منطقة تابوزيرس ماجنا ، وسوف نوضح باستفاضة نظم التسخين في الحمامات الإغريقية المصرية وذلك بشرح واحد من أقدمها و أكثرها حفظاً في مصر . وفي الجزء الثاني سوف نركز على زخرفة الحمام خاصة الأرضيات الموزايك (الفسيفساء) وألوان الحوائط ، وبعد وصف دقيق لكل برنامج الزخرفة والمرتبطة بأسلوب البناء سوف نشرح التقنية لشكل هذه الزخرفة. وأخيراً سوف نوضح الأسلوب الإغريقي الذي تم تنفيذه بعناية والأمثلة المقدونية مثل قصر فيليب الثاني بمقدونيا والد الاسكندر الأكبر.

الملخصات العربية

Michel Azim, Agnès Cabrol, Aude Dobrakowski, Luc Gabolde

لغز تمثال لأبو الهول

تنشر المقالة صورتين تم إلتقاطهما بمعرفة «فرانسوا شامبيليه» فى القطاع الأوسط لمعبد الكرنك والصور من مقتنيات متحف التاريخ الطبيعي في مدينة ليل بفرنسا (Musée d'Histoire Naturelle of Lille, France) واحده من هذه الصور تمثل تمثال أسطورى لأبو الهول مفقود الأن والدراسة توضح لنظرية أن يكون هذا تمثال لأمون.

Mansour Boraik

حفائر طريق أبو الهول التقرير الثانى

إستمرت أعمال حفائر طريق أبو الهول فى عدة قطاعات مختلفة، لعل أهمها القطاع الواقع خلف مكتبة الأقصر العامه، والقطاع الممتد من طريق المطار وحتى نجع أبو عصبة وقد أضافت الحفائر الكثير من المعلومات عن تاريخ طيبة منذ العصور الفرعونية وحتى العصر الحديث ، حيث تم الكشف عن العديد من الأنشطة الأنسانية التى كانت على جانبى الطريق خلال العصور اليونانية والرومانية – كما تم الكشف عن إمتداد السد الكبير والذى كشف عنه أمام معبد الكرنك إلى الغرب من طريق الكباش الذى يقع أمام بوابة ويرجيتوس مما يؤكد أن معابد الكرنك كانت مشيدة فوق مايشبه الجزيرة، وان حفائر طريق أبو الهول تفتح المجال مستقبلا للمذيد من البحث إلى النحو الأقتصادى والسياحى لمحافظة الأقصر اً ويهدف المقال إلى الحديث عن أهم الأكتشافات على طول هذا الطريق المقدس والذى تم الكشف عن جميع قطاعاته إلا القطاع الأخير والذى يقع أمام سنترال الأقصر والذى يجرى به العمل الآن

Romain David

فخار استيطان من القرن الخامس بالكرنك

Catherine Defernez

ملاحظات بخصوص بعض أواني بس المكتشفة بالكرنك

Didier Devauchelle, Ghislaine Widmer

hiereus بالكتابة الديموطيقية بالكرنك

Amr Gaber

مظاهر تأليه الملك سيتي الأول

Luc Gabolde

ملاحظات على كساء مسلات صالة واجيت وتأريخه

Jérémy Hourdin

مقصورة أوزير – با جد عنخ لشبنوبت الثانية ، إضافة لإعادة بناء النقوش والعمارة

Charlie Labarta

لوحة للملك رمسيس الثاني بمخزن الشيخ لبيب بالكرنك

Nadia Licitra

إصلاح سور معبد أمون فى عهد الملك رمسيس الثالث: لوحة جديدة مكتشفة بالكرنك

David Lorand

مقصورة الأجداد بالكرنك من عهد سنوسرت الأول

Christophe Thiers

***Membra disiecta ptolemaica* II**

Christophe Thiers, Pierre Zignani

معبد بتاح بالكرنك – المعطيات الأولية عن الموقع

المحتويات

مجلة الكرنك



١٤

CFEETK

المركز المصري الفرنسي لدراسة معابد الكرنك

القاهرة
٢٠١٣